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That these grounds are less technical and more practical, and that the parties in these separate groups are acting in better faith than Dr. Jones thinks, is clear from the reasoning of all the decisions thus far rendered in these latest government suits.

GILBERT HOLLAND MONTAGUE.

## MINOR NOTICES

*La Confederazione Achea.* Per Giovanni Niccolini. [Biblioteca degli Studi Storici, I.] (Pavia, Mattei e Compagnia, 1914, pp. xii, 348.) Niccolini's *La Confederazione Achea*, a recent contribution to the study of the Hellenistic period of Greek history, had been foreshadowed by a series of monographs appearing since 1908 in the *Studi Storici per la Antichità Classica*, which have to a certain degree laid the foundations for this present work.

In his introduction the author justifies his choice of the word "confederacy" rather than "league" on the ground that the former implies an alliance creating a new political organism, with its own magistrates and assemblies, and more closely corresponds to the Polybian *συνπολιτεία*, whereas the latter more accurately translates *συνμαχία*. The introduction likewise contains a brief critical estimate of the sources for the history of the Confederacy, with special attention to the chief authority, Polybius. The political history of the Achaians from 280 to 146 B. C. is traced in the five opening chapters, throughout which special stress is laid upon Achaio-Macedonian and Achaio-Roman relations. Due prominence is given to the careers of Aratus and Philopoemen. It was the former who brought Sicyon into the Confederacy (251), thereby changing the character of the union and giving it the first impetus to expansion beyond the ethnic unity of the Achaians. To Aratus also, whom Niccolini holds to have been poisoned by Philip V. in 213, is given the credit for having founded the greatness of the Confederacy and indicated how it should be preserved. Philopoemen strove to repair the military weakness of the Achaians, remove the special privileges of cities, break up the larger states into smaller units, and maintain a dignified attitude towards Rome. With an almost Thucydidean concentration on purely political activities, Niccolini attempts no moral judgments, considering results more essential than means, and thus fails to give as complete a characterization of Aratus as appears, *e. g.* in Tarn's *Antigonos Gonatas*, a book which, although of importance for Achaio-Macedonian history from 280 to 240, he ignores. The sixth chapter deals with the federal constitution and the organs of the central authority, the finances and military organization, as well as the rights of the individual communities within the Confederacy. The concluding chapter is devoted to a study of the chronology from 280 to 146, determining the relation of the Achaian to the Olympic year in Polybius and, as far as possible, the dates of the Achaian *strategoi*, of whom a tabu-

lar list is added. Considerable space is occupied here with a discussion of the date of the battle of Sellasia (221), the death of Philopoemen (182), and the events of 146 B. C.

In an appendix, "La Grecia Provincia", the view is sustained that Greece was not made a province in 146, and its political status is followed down to the time of Augustus. An index of proper names closes the book. There is no bibliography, but the foot-notes show a thorough acquaintance with the modern literature in this field. Although Niccolini throughout has to traverse ground already covered by Freeman, Beloch, Niese, or Swoboda, nowhere does he depend solely upon secondary sources but at all times displays independence of judgment and critical ability.

A. E. R. BOAK.

*The Life of Saint Severinus by Eugippius.* Translated into English for the first time with Notes by George W. Robinson. [Harvard Translations.] (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1914, pp. 141.) It is to be regretted that there is no large series of English translations of medieval sources similar to the German *Geschichtschreiber*. Such a collection would be of the greatest service to teachers and all general readers who do not use the originals. Robinson's *Life of Saint Severinus by Eugippius* is an excellent example of a type of scholarly work which, if attempted by other students of the Middle Ages, would do much to increase the popularity of their field.

The interesting biography of Eugippius, which presents such a vivid description of the life in a Roman province as it was being overrun by barbarians, is put into most readable English. The translation is accurate and preserves the spirit of the original. A brief preface contains references to secondary works for the aid of the reader. The appendix contains a list of the editions and translations of this source, a Latin hymn in praise of the saint, and a chronological table. It is a matter for regret that the translator did not include an introduction. The foot-notes reveal careful study, but fail to give much information of an explanatory character which would have been extremely useful to the English reader.

In general the translation has profited by being literal. *Noricum ripense* very happily becomes "Riverside Noricum". In a few cases the translation adheres too closely to the original. *Per ducenta ferme milia* is rightly "for about two hundred miles" (p. 82) but Rodenburg thinks this distance too great and reduces it to twelve miles (*Geschichtschreiber*, IV. 57, note 1). "Wherefore aid thyself rather than the poor from those things which thou yet thinkest to keep, while Christ hungers" (p. 34) preserves the obscurity of the original Latin.

In conclusion, it may be said that the translation is entirely reliable and deserving of confidence. Mr. Robinson has set an excellent standard for translators.

FREDERIC DUNCALF.

*Handbuch der Urkundenlehre für Deutschland und Italien.* Von Harry Bresslau. Zweiter Band, Zweite Auflage. (Leipzig, Veit und Comp., 1915, pp. x, 392.) The new edition of Bresslau's *Handbuch der Urkundenlehre* (see this REVIEW, XVIII. 158) plans to devote two volumes to the subjects covered in the single volume of the original edition. The second installment, forming the first part of volume II., comprises chapters X.-XV., treating of the language of medieval documents and the various preliminaries and stages through which they reached their final form. This part of the manual shows the qualities of wide learning, sound judgment, and broad historical outlook which characterize all the author's work and show him to be always an historian as well as a specialist in diplomatics. The progress of investigation compels fuller treatment of many questions, such as the petitions of the papal chancery and the problems connected with the relation of draft to final form; indeed the process of revision has increased the bulk of the work by one-half. Some of the topics, such as the history of formularies and the use of Latin and the vernacular in charters, are of more than technical interest. We miss a discussion of the formularies of the papal penitentiary, respecting which our information is in many respects more satisfactory than in the case of the formularies of the chancery, the earliest of them being accessible in print in the *Formulary of the Papal Penitentiary* edited by the late Henry C. Lea in 1892. As this was probably composed by the well-known Thomas of Capua, it should be connected with his *Summa dictaminis* and grouped chronologically with the earliest formulary of petitions (1226-1227), which Bresslau duly mentions, and the extensive "Forme Romane curie super beneficiis et questionibus", likewise of the period of Gregory IX., which precedes the formulary of the penitentiary in Lea's manuscript and still awaits study.

The remaining portion of the text will, the author hopes, begin printing "as soon as peace is restored". So doth diplomatics still wait upon diplomacy!

C. H. H.

*Select English Historical Documents of the Ninth and Tenth Centuries.* Edited by F. E. Harmer, B.A. (Cambridge, University Press, 1914, pp. x, 142.) Miss Harmer's book belongs to an important series of studies that have been inspired and in part directed by Professor H. Munro Chadwick of Cambridge University, whose interest appears to lie in the borderland between philology and history. Except for a few documents included in Napier and Stevenson's *Crawford Collection of Charters* there is no satisfactory edition of the Old English "land books". Miss Harmer has undertaken to edit a small number of selected charters and has chosen twenty-three documents all of which are in the Anglo-Saxon language. The greater number are land charters, but the editor has also included wills, one manumission, and "dedicatory inscriptions" from two manuscript copies of the Gospels. Miss Har-

mer has attempted to do three things: to give accurate texts; to provide English translations; and to prepare a body of critical notes. She has added an appendix in which she discusses differences in dialect and has prepared a very satisfactory index of persons, places, and objects. A comparison of Miss Harmer's texts with those of earlier editions shows that she has been able to obtain far more accurate versions than those of Kemble or Birch. But to students of history the most important part of her work is her notes, in which she clears up a number of disputed points, though many still remain in the field of conjecture. She has also corrected a number of errors in the dates assigned to these documents by earlier editors. In a prefatory note Professor Chadwick pronounces all the documents genuine with one possible exception; one is therefore surprised to find that the editor has failed to indicate that this may be a forgery but discusses it as if its genuineness were beyond dispute.

L. M. L.

*Bartolus on the Conflict of Laws.* Translated into English by Joseph Henry Beale, Royall Professor of Law in Harvard University. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, Oxford, London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1914, pp. 86.) This book is commemorative of the six-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Bartolus, one of the most famous of the many great Italian lawyers of the Middle Ages, and the first writer to put in a standard and authoritative form the doctrines of the Conflict of Laws. Bartolus does not use this expression as a title, nor does his treatment of the subject constitute a treatise in itself, strictly speaking. One portion (*De Summa Trinitati*) of his lengthy Commentary on the Code is devoted to a consideration of the opposing legal customs in the different Italian city states. In this is discussed the extent to which laws have effect in cases touching events or things outside the territory of the individual state, and the law properly applicable to particular cases involving foreigners or the property of foreigners. It is this part of the text of Bartolus which, with the omission of a few sections, Professor Beale has translated.

No attempt has been made to preserve either the rather complicated form or the technical language of the original. Indeed, the translation is singularly free from technical expressions, which is certainly a point in its favor even though it "has purposely been made freely, with the hope of making the work in this way clearer to American lawyers". The frequent references to the Code, Digest, and *Speculum Juris* which occur in the body of the Latin text, in the translation appear, with some omissions, in a simplified form as foot-notes, the passages themselves being extended and translated and put in an appendix. This has been done for the purpose of distinctly separating the work of Bartolus from that of his predecessors. Short biographical notices of those earlier lawyers whose opinions Bartolus expressly cites are to be found in the foot-notes. A bibliography of the printed Commentary on the Code

is given in the introduction. The book is strictly what it professes to be, a translation, and does not go beyond that.

G. E. W.

*The Financing of the Hundred Years' War, 1337-1360.* By Schuyler B. Terry. [London School of Economics, Studies in Economics and Political Science, no. 35.] (London, the School, 1914, pp. xx, 197). Dr. Terry has undertaken the difficult task of unravelling the tangled history of the financial transactions of the English government during the early years of the Hundred Years' War. He has traced in detail the loans made by foreign and domestic merchants, Italian, Hanse, Flemish, and English, and has described the alternating periods of financial strength and weakness of these groups. He has also brought together much information concerning the value of the wool-trade as a source of revenue.

Unfortunately, errors due to hasty proof-reading and errors of fact are all too frequent. On page 24 the following were found. The Bardi were not given on June 9 "a small assignment of £410 on Nottingham", for in the writ referred to it is stated that they had been paid that sum by certain collectors of the tenth and fifteenth granted by the Parliament meeting at Nottingham. The loans amounted to £12,205 17s. 5d., not to £12,305 7s. 10d. "Some London merchants" should read, "a London merchant". The order of June 26 had reference to all the tin of Cornwall and Devon in the hands of certain royal commissioners and not to "all the tin in Cornwall". It is hardly correct to state that the king "issued orders for the investigation of a silver mine in Ireland", since the order was issued to the treasurer of Ireland to provide "wages . . . and other things necessary" for certain miners and others who were being sent to seek for silver mines and to make money there. The king leased lands to William de la Pole for ten, not sixteen years, and his payment was hardly a loan. Similar errors appear throughout chapter II., which was examined in detail, and were found on isolated pages elsewhere selected at random.

Throughout the study there appears a lack of knowledge of the significance of the entries upon the receipt rolls. The statements of the income of the crown (*e. g.*, pp. 141-142, 158-159, 164, 182-183) are based upon the erroneous idea that these rolls contain an accurate description of the royal income during any one year. Owing to the use of tallies of assignment they do not give such information. The term *mutuum* is treated as though it always refers to actual loans, whereas it frequently refers to fictitious loans, the latter being a device of the period used to avoid undue complication of bookkeeping. (See, on these matters, Society of Antiquaries, London, *Archaeologia*, LXII. 367 ff., and *Proceedings*, second series, XXV. 29 ff.) Compilations of statistics based upon such erroneous readings of the records have little value.

JAMES F. WILLARD.

*Archivo General de Simancas: Catálogo IV., Secretaría de Estado (Capitulaciones con Francia y Negociaciones Diplomáticas de los Embajadores de España en aquella Corte, seguido de una Serie Cronológica de éstos).* Por Julián Paz, Jefe del Archivo General de Simancas. I., 1265-1714. (Madrid, Junta para Ampliación de Estudios é Investigaciones Científicas, Centro de Estudios Históricos, 1914, pp. xii, 902.) In accordance with the decree of February 2, 1810, designed to centralize in Paris the archives of the various states allied with or subjected to the French Empire, the archives of Simancas were, in October, 1810, started on their journey across the Pyrenees. In 1816 the greater part of them made the return journey, but by some chance there remained in Paris the legajos of diplomatic correspondence with France for 1265-1714, and despite frequent representations on the part of the Spanish government these are to this day in the Hôtel Soubise, where as part of the Archives Nationales they are catalogued as *K, 1385-1711*, although popularly known as the Archives de Simancas. Until the present volume the principal printed description of this material was the six-column inventory—if it may be called that—of the *État Sommaire*. It is therefore a very real service that Señor Paz has been able to render as a result of his four years' mission in Paris at the behest of the Centro de Estudios Históricos. The plan and scope of the catalogue are, it would seem, the best calculated to serve the largest number of interests. A complete calendar of the documents would have involved the publication of many volumes. In the present work the carton is treated as the unit and its contents are described in one or (generally) more pages. The arrangement of the material, which covers mainly the years 1400-1700, is as follows: 1. Treaties and negotiations. 2. Despatches and instructions of the kings of Spain to their ambassadors in France. 3. Opinions of the Council of State on the correspondence of the ambassadors and agents in France. 4. Despatches from the ambassadors of Spain in France. 5. Aragon and Franche-Comté. 6. Miscellaneous. By way of an appendix is added about one hundred pages of notices on the Spanish ambassadors, and the indexes, one of persons, one of geographical names, one of subjects, and a chronological index—all very complete.

*Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk.* Door P. J. Blok. Tweede Druk. Tweede Deel. (Leiden, Sijthoff, 1914, pp. 694.) This second volume of the second edition of Professor Blok's standard work takes the place of the third and fourth volumes of the original edition, published in 1896 and in 1899 respectively. It runs from the departure of Philip II. in 1559 and the regency of Margaret of Parma to the death of Prince Frederick Henry in 1648 and the treaties of Westphalia; its period is thus the most interesting and important part of Dutch history, that of the Eighty Years' War and the stadholderates of William the Silent and his two sons. Since the corresponding parts of the first

edition were published, Professor Pirenne has published the fourth volume of his masterly *Histoire de Belgique*, Marx's *Studien zur Geschichte des Niederländischen Aufstandes* and Rachfahl's *Wilhelm von Oranien* have appeared, and a multitude of monographs and articles, Dutch, Belgian, and German, on the political, military, diplomatic, religious, economic, and social history of this brilliant period in the life of the Netherlands. These Professor Blok has utilized to the full in the revision of his text, carried out in the most painstaking manner, and leaving it by far the chief history of his nation.

*Willem Usselinx.* Door Catharina Ligtenberg. (Utrecht, A. Oosthoek, 1914, pp. 237, cxxxiii.) Willem Usselinx, though an interesting character, and invested with a certain additional interest for readers of American history by reason of having been the founder of the Dutch and of the Swedish West India Company, was not a figure of the first importance, and Dr. Jameson's elaborate biography published in 1887 sufficed for American readers. But that was twenty-eight years ago, and in the meantime several important Dutch and other monographs on the commercial history of that period have appeared, such as Bothe's *Gustav Adolfs und seines Kanzlers Wirthschaftspolitische Absichten auf Deutschland*, van Brakel's *Hollandsche Handelscompagnieën*, Lannoy and Vander Linden's *Expansion Coloniale*, vol. II., and Dr. Amandus Johnson's *Swedish Settlements on the Delaware*. A young Dutchwoman, candidate for the doctor's degree at Utrecht, might very well think there was use, for Dutch readers, of a new biography. She has used the same material as Dr. Jameson, printed and manuscript, from Dutch and Swedish archives, and not much more. She has a better grasp of the economic aspects of her subject, but otherwise the story is necessarily much the same. Students in either country will thank her for her appendix. Van Rees having printed, in the appendix to volume II. of his *Geschiedenis der Staathuishoudkunde*, several of the principal memorials of Usselinx to the States General preserved in the Dutch archives, she prints in hers, from the Swedish archives, nearly thirty letters of Usselinx to the Chancellor Oxenstjerna; also two late memorials of 1645 to the States General. There is a portrait of Usselinx, from the painting discovered about 1890, and a facsimile of a page from one of his memorials.

*The English Factories in India, 1646-1650: a Calendar of Documents in the India Office, Westminster.* By William Foster, C. I. E. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1914, pp. xxxii, 362.) The admirable quality of this series both as to content and editorial supervision has already received notice in previous issues of this REVIEW. This eighth volume is no exception; and derives special value because the original documents drawn from the Bombay Record Office, which were calendared for this volume, were lost at sea on the return voyage to India. Fortunately however a



verbatim transcript had been made in England, so the loss was not entire. In addition to this material the volume contains documents in the India Office Archives drawn from the Original Correspondence series, the Factory or Marine series, and the Letter-Books.

On the whole the chief subjects treated in this period do not show any very novel or distinctive features as compared with those treated and previously noted for other periods. But the emphasis shifts somewhat. Thus the English rivalry with the Dutch enters on another stage with the peace of Münster in 1648. This treaty won from Spain a final recognition of Dutch claims to freedom of trade in the East; and renewed activity by the Dutch caused the English some anxiety. But in 1649 the English wished to avoid a "personall warr with the Dutch, for which wee have neither warrant from the Company nor meanes to maintaine it with any reputacion to our nation or safety to their estates" (p. 236). A second matter is the endeavor of the English to develop the trade with Burma, particularly in Pegu and Ava. This attempt emphasizes again the continued importance of trade between Asiatic ports carried on by the English in competition not only with other Europeans but also with natives. On the whole, in spite of the usual and frequent complaints as to hardships and "miserie", internal conditions were by no means as difficult as in previous years. One reason undoubtedly was the profitable character of this local commerce. This was fortunate, for, in view of the state of affairs in England, the amount of capital available from home was not great or constant. Still matters were better than during the height of the Civil War. Events in England receive small comment; but the news of the execution of Charles I. aroused the fear lest by Indian princes "it wilbe deem'd so haynos a matter of such high nature (they not knowinge more then that our King is kild) that they will not only accompt of us your servants and nacion contemptable unworthy people, but retract" (p. 269) some of the English trading privileges. Indeed, though disorder in India was endemic, the contrast with troubled England "would not be unreservedly in favour of England" (p. vi). Above all in this volume the great variety of economic interests involved and the steady way in which they were continuing and developing give in unsensational but sturdy form the evidence of an increasingly firm foundation for English influence and ambition.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

*British Radicalism, 1791-1797.* By Walter Phelps Hall. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, vol. XLIX., no. 1, whole no. 122.] (New York, Columbia University, 1912, pp. 262.) Dr. Hall tells us in his preface that his original purpose was to "describe the political organization of radicalism", but, finding "organized radicalism . . . inconsequential and abortive", he concluded to give his chief attention to

"an analysis of radical theory". He divided his monograph into two sections, entitled respectively, *Radicalism in Theory* and *Radicalism in Practice*. In the first section he asserts that "radicalism was born in October, 1790", that being the date of the publication of Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution*. Burke's pamphlet, in the opinion of Dr. Hall, became the "hammer and anvil" by which the radicalism of the future was wrought out; the older radicalism "became suddenly a side issue" (p. 46). From this starting point Dr. Hall proceeds first to summarize the views of Burke, Hannah More, and Reeves, the exponents of conservatism, and then in turn of Price, Priestley, Tooke, and Cartwright, whom he terms "the older radicals", and finally of Wollstonecraft, Paine, Mackintosh, Bentham, Godwin, Spence, Gerrald, Frend, Barlow, and Thelwall, whom he regards as the real exponents of the radicalism of that period. In the second section of the monograph the author gives an account of the origin and character of the various societies organized in that period to promote reform and of the so-called British Convention, concluding with a description of the measures adopted by the government to suppress the activities of these organizations. As regards this last subject, Dr. Hall concludes that the government had good grounds for its action, since a considerable element among the reformers meditated radical changes in the existing social order even at the cost of an "armed insurrection".

There is space here to mention only two of many criticisms to which Dr. Hall's monograph is liable. He leaves the impression that radicalism in England had a far more sudden birth than a perusal of the works of earlier political writers would probably convince him that it had. And there could be little stronger evidence of the fact that there was no considerable party among the English reformers of the period he has studied who meditated insurrection than the paucity of the testimony which Dr. Hall offers in support of the opposite contention.

WILLIAM THOMAS LAPRADE.

*The Life of Captain Matthew Flinders, R. N.* By Ernest Scott, Professor of History in the University of Melbourne. (Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1914, pp. xviii, 492.) This book is undoubtedly a useful contribution to the history of the maritime exploration of Australasia. Captain Flinders entered the British navy in 1789 and died in 1814. His only experience of warfare was in 1794 in the battle off Brest; and he was a prisoner of the French during the long years 1803-1810 at the Île de France. His services as a discoverer which stimulated the writing of this book are therefore confined to about a dozen years, a period recorded in a little more than half the book. As an addition to the general history of such an important age or as an inspiring biography of an intrepid explorer the book leaves us cold; and to a certain degree it lacks both balance and skillful background though there is at times considerable digression.

But the author has searched records both printed and manuscript and observes an admirable technique. The illustrations are interesting and the maps of Flinders's voyages are indispensable. In the appendixes are an excellent bibliography and a long list of names given by Flinders to important Australian coastal features, which in itself is evidence of his great work. Furthermore are two documents of French origin: one is Baudin's account of the meeting of the French and English exploring expeditions in 1802, and the second is the lengthy report of Port Jackson of Péron, the French spy, to General Decaen at the Île de France. In this connection Professor Scott rejects for lack of evidence the idea that Napoleon was concerned with schemes for French expansion in Australia. However, one can gain more or less accurate information as to the condition of English interests from the French sources rather than from the compressed maritime data of the English officers. For as a whole the records and life of Flinders are surprisingly lacking in information as to both native and colonial life. He was a sailor who stuck close to his ship, and for this reason the book has comparatively small value for the history of early English settlement.

On the other hand stand the positive results achieved at great risk. For in 1791-1793 in the South Pacific under Bligh, young Flinders fed his growing passion to visit the blank spaces on the map. Between 1795 and 1800 came the exploration of Bass Strait and the more detailed cruises along the shores of New South Wales and Queensland, to be followed by the circumnavigation of Tasmania. These adventurous endeavors were but preliminary to the greater voyages along the southern coast of Australia and finally the circumnavigation of the island continent by 1803. Fortunately Flinders was an author as well as a sailor and his own record of this voyage was published in 1814. It is rare that the first man to know the confines of a region should also have the chance to give its enduring name, for Australia comes from Flinders's insistent adoption; and with the centennial of his death numerous local memorials of his work have been set up to perpetuate his name and work.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

*The Rise of Modern Religious Ideas.* By Arthur Cushman McGiffert. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1915, pp. x, 315.) The scope of Dr. McGiffert's account of the rise of distinctively modern religious ideas is fixed by the plan of the series which it initiates (*Works on Modern Theology*, general editor, J. M. Whiton, Ph.D.). It is not intended as an adequate history of the modern movement of thought but as a summary statement of the influences promoting such a movement. After a preliminary account of the disintegration of Protestant scholastic theology by the influence of Pietism, Rationalism, Natural Science, and the Critical Philosophy, the work explains the more recent reconstruction of theology by the aid of modern philosophical and historical conceptions. This undertaking is happily accomplished by an author who can give con-

cise and lucid expression to the thought of eminent thinkers and can clearly define the manner in which new currents of thought transform the theological inheritance. Certain chapters are of especial value in defining and discriminating important conceptions (Divine Immanence, Ethical Theism) and the excellent chapter on the Rehabilitation of Faith gives just consideration to Jacobi, Fries, DeWette, thinkers now after long neglect restored to our attention.

Given the enforced brevity of these neat elucidations, one may commend their clearness and accuracy. Possibly there is here and there a too sharp formulation of ideas in the case of thinkers who had not achieved a perfect consistency. It is, for example, not quite safe to say that for Martineau God was immanent in nature but not in man. There is, in fact, opportunity for a critical examination of Martineau's utterances to bring his thought on this matter to a more exact form, as, in general, for the production of a real history of the modern movement a prior work of detailed specialized investigation is needed.

This comment may be applied in particular to the chapter on the modern movement for a practical Christianizing of the social order in place of the old complacent almsgiving as a source of merit for the individual seeking to earn his reward. After considering the birth of humanitarian enthusiasm at the end of the eighteenth century, Dr. McGiffert passes to the propaganda of Owen, St. Simon, Fourier, the English Christian Socialists, and the influence of Marx. Such a brief outline leaves an erroneous impression as to the sources and personal leaders of the new social spirit within the religious body. An adequate account would emphasize very different personalities, the Wilberforce circle in England, the current symbolized by Wichern and von Bodelschwingh in Germany, and Channing in America. These are names that indicate an inner movement within the religious sphere acting by the spontaneity of religious motive and not simply yielding to the foreign pressure of economic theories.

Dr. McGiffert's exposition fails to give due recognition to the part of America in adopting, expressing, enforcing these modern religious ideas of transforming effect. Channing, Emerson, Parker, Father Hecker are names not to be left in the shadow of Europe. These were men who influenced the world abroad as well as at home—only they do not figure in the pattern German accounts which are apt to reduce the vogue and social activity of ideas to the rise and fall of university dignitaries.

But a sufficient spiritual history of the time since Lessing is a task of the future and Dr. McGiffert's work is an excellent and stimulating pledge of it.

F. A. CHRISTIE.

*Treitschke: his Doctrine of German Destiny and of International Relations: together with a Study of his Life and Work.* By Adolf Haus-rath. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914, pp. xi, 332.)

Professor Hausrath's allusive essay on his intimate friend's life is really a series of personal reminiscences and reflections and not at all a biography. The author has given—and this is the chief value of the essay—only what he knew from personal experience. We have, therefore, nothing of Treitschke's life before the Freiburg period, and relatively little about the all-important Berlin period. The essay is also valuable because of the numerous details regarding many minor German reformers, and concerning the political and publicistic activities of German professors in general. The essays of Treitschke translated include those on the army, international law, German colonization, Germany and neutral states, Austria and the German Empire, the alliance between Russia and Prussia, and freedom. Unfortunately, they are not the best-known essays, those most important for historians, nor those most characteristic. They seem to have been selected with a view to the interest of the general public in current issues. It is perhaps as well, for the translation is villainously bad. Not only is it partially ungrammatical, but it seems to be the work of some German with a very inadequate knowledge of English idiom. Some of the sentences are unintelligible, and in many cases it is evident that the meaning of the passage has escaped the translator, who has rendered the words without understanding what they meant. Quotation marks are omitted; titles of books are translated as if part of the text; some titles are translated several times in different ways, all of them wrong. The book is the result of haste and misdirected enterprise.

ROLAND G. USHER.

*Mr. Chamberlain's Speeches.* Edited by Charles W. Boyd, with an Introduction by the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. In two volumes. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914, pp. xxiii, 372; viii, 393.) Doubtless one of the most effective factors in Mr. Chamberlain's power as a political leader was the self-confident finality with which he treated all subjects of practical importance. Moreover, only practical issues interested him. Speculative problems and those requiring balanced treatment were beyond the pale. These qualities, so serviceable for the leadership of the popular elements to which he chiefly appealed, are abundantly evident in these two volumes of speeches. Among other anomalies in Mr. Chamberlain's career, this attitude accounts for the singular conviction, indicated in so many of his speeches, that notwithstanding the many changes of front which, in the course of his career, had carried him from extreme radicalism to high toryism, he had maintained a substantially unaltered political creed. Under this conviction, apparently held with considerable sincerity, he seemed to see Radicals like Roebuck lose the spirit of progress and become reactionaries; and Liberals with whom he had long associated, become typical Tories stolidly protecting their vested interests. But, strangest of all, he sees the bitterest of his former enemies, the land-monopolizing, food-taxing Tory peers, who had trembled with

mingled fear and indignation at his "doctrine of ransom", becoming true Liberals and even philanthropic Radicals, and thus brought into harmony with himself, who, alone of all English political leaders, had remained true to the standards of his youth. As the editor of the speeches puts it in essaying the somewhat difficult task of supporting his chief in these assumptions, "His development involved no change of principle" (I. xv).

The attitude of the editor indicates the basis on which the selection of speeches has been made, and the spirit in which the introductory and connecting comments have been framed. The very effort to minimize the striking contrasts, not to say flat contradictions, in Mr. Chamberlain's numerous changes of attitude, betrays at once the chief object in view and the difficulty of accomplishing it. For the ordinary reader, not particularly interested in the full significance of Mr. Chamberlain's unique career or in the ultimate fate of the problems dealt with, this is perhaps of minor importance. The collection certainly contains very fair samples of Mr. Chamberlain's method of appeal, line of argument, and style of oratory. It indicates also the wide range of his interests. Here we have samples of the appeals connected with his early and notably successful efforts at municipal reform in his native city of Birmingham. There are a few lighter touches connected with the celebrated "Caucus", that most thoroughgoing example of Tammany organization, but employed, originally at least, for purely beneficent objects. As President of the Board of Trade in Gladstone's cabinet, we find him an uncompromising free trader demonstrating that even moderate protection, tariff retaliation, and that chief iniquity of Tory land-monopolizing peers, the tax on food, would destroy the trade and impoverish the laborers of England. Yet later we find him as the leader of tariff reform and Tory imperialism, equally certain that without a protective system of tariff retaliation and taxes on food the trade and commerce of Britain are doomed, and the empire abandoned to destruction (II. 157). Naturally, home rule for Ireland and the South African War are duly represented. Nevertheless, the student who would understand the full sweep of Mr. Chamberlain's views must supplement the present collection with many other, and often more typical, samples of his speeches.

ADAM SHORTT.

*The Origins of the War.* By J. Holland Rose, Litt.D., Fellow of Christ's College and Reader in Modern History, University of Cambridge. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915, pp. 201.) This book is disappointing. Mr. J. Holland Rose is an historian of sufficiently established reputation for the reader to have a right to expect from his pen something much more serious and judicial than the mass of ordinary publications on the war with which we have been flooded for the last six months. What is more, Mr. Rose is on his own ground, for he has already done excellent work on the history of Europe during the

last forty years and has shown himself, if not an unprejudiced, at least a fair-minded judge of recent events. This time, however, he has given us a volume that will not add to his laurels. He can only fall back on the excuse of the patriotic excitement under which he has labored. He is not declamatory or abusive, and he knows much more about his topic than most of the writers who have dealt with it, but at bottom it is nothing but one more partizan appeal. Germany is the villain of the story; Great Britain the kindly, if thick-witted hero. To be sure Mr. Rose gives chapter and verse of some kind for most of his statements from a large range of authorities from Bismarck down to Armgaard Karl Graves, apparently not realizing that the mere fact of citing such a writer as the last named, shakes our confidence in his own judgment. We are told certain things were "probably" true. We learn that "an authority has informed me", and that on another occasion Mr. Rose was "informed by a diplomat", and later still and more specifically that a lady friend of his repeated to him indiscreet utterances gathered by her from the redoubtable General von Bernhardt at an Italian pension. He also attaches much weight to, and puts in an appendix, a melodramatic quotation from a newspaper article by the Special Commission of the *Transvaal Chronicle*, which describes the nefarious designs of the Germans in South Africa in the autumn of 1912. All things considered it does not seem worth while to enter here into a general discussion of Mr. Rose's views or to question the accuracy of his details. The book has been dashed off quickly under the sharp stress of recent events and his lapses are probably due to haste, as well as to lack of coolness. On his last page, feeling perhaps that he has been a little hard on the Germans, and wishing to show that he bears them no permanent ill-will, he makes a suggestion that will hardly be popular in the United States.

The fiat of mankind will, I hope, go forth that they shall acquire, if need be, parts of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and South Brazil. America will realize that the world cannot forever bow down to the Monroe Doctrine, especially as the United States have become a colonising Power, but that parts of South America may safely be thrown open to systematic colonisation by a nation like Germany.

*The Scotch-Irish in America.* By Henry Jones Ford, Professor of Politics, Princeton University. (Princeton, Princeton University Press, London, Oxford University Press, 1915, pp. viii, 607.) It is no great praise to say that Professor Ford's book is the best of the books upon its subject. Hanna's is in respect to facts an undigested farrago, and in respect to doctrine an uncritical paean. Bolton's rests on real study, but treats only a small portion of the field, and is greatly lacking in sequence of thought and orderliness of narration. Professor Ford seems to have made some thorough first-hand investigations into the history of the Plantation of Ulster and into some other portions of his large field, though he gives few references to original sources of information.

Moreover, though his book is not that of a man experienced in historical work, it is that of a skilled student of political science, who has a penetrating insight into Irish conditions, and that of a logical thinker, who can distinguish, for instance, between the direct origin of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and the incoming of the Presbyterian theory of church polity, or of the Puritan spirit, into our colonies. The book is clearly and well written, and covers in fair proportion the history of seventeenth-century Ulster (in which he somewhat exaggerates the Scottish element), that of the migrations to America, that of the Scotch-Irish settlements in Pennsylvania, New England, and elsewhere, that of the influence of Presbyterianism on education, and that of its influence on the Revolution. While Mr. Ford is far from that vice of "claiming everything" with which the Scotch-Irish Congresses have made us so familiar, there is surely some exaggeration in such dicta as the following, from his final chapter: "It was not until after the extensive infusion of Scotch-Irish blood that New England developed traits since regarded as characteristic" (p. 524); "This rapidity of national expansion [1775-1832] is a direct consequence of Scotch-Irish immigration and is unaccountable until that factor is considered" (p. 529); "The rapid rise of manufactures in the first part of the nineteenth century was a development prepared mainly through Scotch-Irish enterprise" (p. 530); and, "To this day the American school system has a Scottish stamp" (p. 533). The appendixes present, among other things, some pages from Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary* and an ethnographical lecture on "The Making of the Ulster Scot", by Professor James Heron of Belfast. A map of Ulster would have been a useful addition.

*Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1659/60-1693.* Edited by H. R. McIlwaine. (Richmond, Virginia, 1914, pp. lxxii, 529.) In 1680, under orders from the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, the practice began of sending journals of the House of Burgesses to England, where the series is preserved in the Public Record Office. With that year begins therefore a new era in the history of those journals. The journals of previous sessions were evidently composed with less care, and also but very few of them have been preserved. It would have been distinctly better if Dr. McIlwaine had begun this his twelfth volume with this year, 1680. The materials for the preceding twenty years, filling the first 118 pages of his text, are of a character quite different from that of his regular series of journals, but entirely like what he will have to use for the period from 1619 to 1659, so that a volume for 1619-1679 would have been homogeneous. He has still further impaired the uniformity of the present volume by omitting all prefaces to the 1659-1679 matter, while the prefaces relative to the sessions from 1680 to 1693 have the character which previous volumes have led us to expect.

Most of the period from 1659 to 1679 is occupied by Berkeley's long-



lived General Assembly of 1661-1676, corresponding to the Cavalier Parliament in England. For the sessions of these twenty years we have only three or four sporadic journals, the sets of orders passed at nearly a score of other sessions, and a miscellaneous aggregation of other legislative documents, not pretending to completeness. Some of these materials come from Hening, but most are derived from the originals in the Public Record Office or the transcripts therefrom possessed by the commonwealth of Virginia. Those of 1677 are useful toward the understanding of Bacon's Rebellion.

Passing to the more satisfactory materials for the period 1680-1693, we note that resort has been had to the copies in the Public Record Office for the texts of all. Yet in 1891 the writer read in the Virginia State Library the original journal of the session of March, 1693. Has it since disappeared?

The period from 1680 to the end of 1693 (Culpeper, Chicheley, Howard of Effingham, Nicholson, Andros, governors or deputy-governors) is marked by eight assemblies and eleven sessions. For two sessions no journals are known; the editor supplies their places with analogous documents. Upon the history of the other sessions the journals cast a flood of light. Dr. McIlwaine much increases their value by his skillful and learned introductions. It is a pleasure to learn that, when one more volume has finished the journals of the Burgesses, he hopes to begin a similar series of journals of the Council; he has abundantly, earned and richly deserved the privilege.

*Narratives of the Insurrections, 1675-1690.* Edited by Charles M. Andrews, Ph.D., L.H.D., Farnam Professor of American History, Yale University. [Original Narratives of Early American History.] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915, pp. ix, 414.) This volume contains the narratives of five insurrections which took place in the English-American colonies between 1676 and 1689. Two of these uprisings broke out in the middle of the reign of Charles II., while the others were consequent upon the expulsion of James II. Professor Andrews shows that nevertheless they all were "manifestations of a general discontent in the larger English world and the result of fears which prevailed in England as well as America". This discontent was directed primarily against the system of government attempted by the Stuarts alike in England and the colonies. Except in New England, and certainly not even there during the last years of the Andros administration, there was no free government: "the royal or proprietary appointees controlled affairs and often compelled the popular assemblies to follow their lead".

Contrary to the opinions of Doyle and Fiske, Professor Andrews holds that there was no desire for separation from England. Nor was the commercial system a moving cause for discontent. It is true that the New Englanders complained of Randolph and the Albemarle people of Miller because of their attempts to collect the duties, but both Randolph and Miller were hated for other reasons, and in the narratives here

printed complaint against the navigation laws hardly figures. In fact Professor Beer has shown (*Old Colonial System*, II. 143) that in the two hundred articles of complaint, published by the sympathizers with Bacon, commercial restrictions are mentioned but three times. And with reason, for until 1696 the acts were very inadequately enforced.

A suggestive point brought out in these narratives is the mutual dependence of the colonies. Not that there was any idea of union, as has been suggested in the case of Bacon's Rebellion, but it is evident that the leaders of the insurrections were in communication with their sympathizers in other colonies. Attention is called to the large part played by the New England sea-captains in promoting this intercolonial sympathy.

Three accounts of Bacon's Rebellion are given: the narrative by Thomas Matthew, which is the one most frequently quoted; the report of the royal commissioners; and an anonymous account, probably contemporary. This last is the most interesting of the three, although extremely biased against Bacon. The difficulties of the texts and the numerous allusions are made clear by excellent notes. It might have been helpful, however, even at the expense of some of the biographical material, to have printed some of the documents referred to.

Briefer accounts are given of the uprisings in North Carolina and Maryland, while three long narratives are given of Leisler's rebellion in New York. These last well illustrate Professor Andrews's point: that the insurrections were the result of discontent with the system of government—in New York complicated with party, class, and race dissensions—rather than that they were movements for independence or revolts against the commercial system. It is interesting to note that Professor Andrews has been unable to discover any trace of a commission to Ingoldsby which would have justified Leisler's surrender of the fort.

The expulsion of Andros is told in eight narratives. One of these, the letter of Captain George, of the *Rose*, to Pepys, has not hitherto been printed. In his discussion of the events Professor Andrews agrees with those who see in Andros not a tyrant, but an "imperious and impatient" administrator who enforced English law rather than colonial customs.

Taken together these sixteen narratives most satisfactorily describe the insurrections in the colonies, while the introductions and notes give the critical interpretations generally accepted by the most modern scholarship.

EVERETT KIMBALL.

*Money and Transportation in Maryland, 1720-1765.* By Clarence P. Gould, Ph.D., Mitchell O. Fischer Professor of History, University of Wooster. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, series XXXIII., no. 1.] (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1915. pp. 176.) This study is the second installment of what its author purposes to make "a complete economic history of Maryland" between

the years 1720 and 1765. The first, being a study of the land system, appeared in 1913; the third, to be a study of the agricultural system, is begun. By far the greater part of this, the second of the series, is devoted to an account of the uses of coins, bills of exchange, tobacco, and paper currency—the principal kinds of money in colonial Maryland. Coins—gold, silver, and copper—were scarce, and so many of them were clipped and cut that they circulated mostly by weight. Bills of exchange were used primarily in the trade with England, and many Maryland bills were procured by merchants of Philadelphia and New York for use in that trade. Tobacco, the money most in use, is shown to have been decidedly unfit for the purpose prior to the passage of the inspection act of 1747. Of the paper currency, Dr. Gould cautiously affirms that “it is hardly too much to say that this was the most successful paper money issued by any of the colonies”. The concluding chapter contains an account of the roads, ferries, means of conveyance by land and water, public inns, and postal service.

Dr. Gould has gathered his material from many sources and found the Callister Manuscripts in the Maryland Diocesan Library especially helpful, but he seems to have used the large body of unpublished Calvert Papers only with a very imperfect calendar as a guide. With more careful proof-reading, he would not have allowed the transposition of lines on page 53.

N. D. M.

*Western North Carolina: a History (from 1730 to 1913)*. By John Preston Arthur. [Published by the Edward Buncombe Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Asheville, N. C.] (Raleigh, N. C., Edwards and Broughton Printing Company, 1914, pp. 710.) The western portion of North Carolina, perhaps because of its geographical isolation, has been little studied by annalist and historian. In his *Historical Sketches* (1851) Wheeler employed the county as the unit of chapter division and gave ill-digested summaries of the chief events in the history of each county—a strange jumble of civil records, military incidents, and biographical sketches. As evidence of the need for a history of this section, may be cited the significant fact that separate histories in book form of only two of the counties studied by Mr. Arthur have as yet been printed (Haywood and Macon). This book is the pioneer in the study of North Carolina by geographical sections—a branch of study recently signalized by the appearance of Sprunt's *Cape Fear Chronicles* and Albertson's *In Ancient Albemarle*.

Mr. Arthur's chief claim to attention is due to the patient and intimate study of the people, their life, customs, and traditions, which this book abundantly exhibits. There are many errors in spelling and typography, and a few as to fact—such as placing the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1767 (p. 67), giving John B. as the name of one of the sons of Daniel and Rebecca (Bryan) Boone (p. 87), and omitting mention of Richard Henderson's visit to the Otari towns in company with Nathaniel Hart

in 1774 (p. 86). The author is trustworthy in the citation of sources; but he relies almost slavishly upon a few works from which he quotes frequently and at excessive length—McGee's little *History of Tennessee*, Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, Thwaites's *Daniel Boone*, Draper's *King's Mountain and its Heroes*. The brevity of the printed bibliography indicates the real deficiency in printed sources from which the book suffers. The bibliography is conspicuous for the omission of Summers's *Southwest Virginia*, Ashe's *North Carolina*, Haywood's *Tennessee*, Phelan's *Tennessee*, Putnam's *Middle Tennessee*, Smyth's *Tour*, and Hunter's *Sketches of Western North Carolina*; nor has the author enjoyed the benefit of Ashe's two essays on the State of Franklin (*North Carolina Review*), William Blount's "Vindication", and Battle's sketches of incorporated schools and academies (*Report of State Supt. of Public Institution, 1896-1897*). Just credit is due the author for his exhaustive personal rediscovery of the Boone Trail; and he has made adequate use of the hitherto unpublished diary of John Strother (*cf.* p. 38 *et seq.*). The chapter on "Roads, Stage Coaches, and Taverns" is very incomplete: forgotten trails are traced, while some of the most important printed sources with respect to early highways have not been examined.

Mr. Arthur has most painstakingly quarried out a great mass of materials, which remain for the most part uncut boulders. Such talent as he displays is accumulative rather than integrative. Facts of the most trivial character elbow concerns of grave political and social moment. While not deficient in insight into the character, the predilections, and the prejudices, of the "mountain people", the author has little sense of historical perspective. The western section is treated as isolate, self-contained—unrelated in any large way to North Carolina as a whole. The book is chiefly valuable as a work of ready reference; the contents of six hundred and fifty pages is easily mastered through the aid of the excellent fifty-page index.

ARCHIBALD HENDERSON.

*The Illinois-Wabash Land Company Manuscript.* With an Introduction by Clarence Walworth Alvord. (Chicago, privately printed by Cyrus H. McCormick, 1915, pp. 22, facsimile pp. 40.) The documents reproduced in facsimile in this volume relate to attempts of a group of land speculators to secure a grant of land on the Illinois and Wabash rivers in the years from 1772 to 1775. The four documents included are the opinion of Lords Camden and Yorke respecting the sovereignty of an Indian nation, the treaty with the Illinois Indians in 1773 in which land was granted to the Illinois Land Company, the treaty negotiated by Louis Viviat in 1775 with the Piankashaw and Wea tribes for land on the Wabash River, and the Articles of Agreement uniting the Illinois and Wabash companies. The facsimile is preceded by an introduction portraying the background, which enables the reader to understand the period with which the documents are associated. The first document,

and one of the most important, the opinion of Lords Camden and Yorke, was rendered in 1769 and was probably given at the instance of Samuel Wharton, the representative of a firm of Pennsylvania merchants who were seeking a grant of land from the government. Its significance lies in the assertion that individuals could purchase land directly from the Indian tribes and that titles thus secured would be considered valid by the English courts. The British government had hitherto taken the position, in the proclamation of 1763, that western expansion should be slow and only after Indian titles had been purchased by representatives of the crown. It was to take advantage of this opinion that the Illinois and Wabash companies sought to secure title to large tracts in the Illinois and Wabash countries. Their efforts were effectually checked, however, by the rigorous enforcement of the government's policy as outlined in the royal edict. The volume is a model from the standpoint of workmanship. The printing is well done and the reproduction of the documents is excellent. The scope of the work precluded bibliographical apparatus and critical notes.

*Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, with the Officers.* Prepared from the original manuscripts in the Library of Congress by John C. Fitzpatrick, Division of Manuscripts. Four volumes. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1915, pp. vi, 1-802, 803-1634, 1635-2460, 2461-2865.) In 1906 the Library of Congress issued a *Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington with the Continental Congress*, in one volume, which included the correspondence of Washington with the President of Congress, with committees, and with individual members of Congress. The present calendar (which is No. 2 of the calendars of the Washington manuscripts and prepared by the same hand) is rather broader in scope than its title would indicate, for it includes not only Washington's correspondence with military and naval officers of every rank of the continental and state troops and with French auxiliaries, but also his correspondence with foreign ministers and agents and with British officers. On the other hand, his correspondence with the governors and civil authorities of the states (another important part of the Washington Papers) has not been included.

The basis of the calendar, which properly begins with Washington's assumption of command in June, 1775, and closes with his resignation of his commission in December, 1783 (a few papers of later date have been included for the sake of completeness), is the series of drafts of Washington's letters, although several other series of manuscripts have been drawn upon.

The plan of the calendar is the same as that of the previous volume and is sufficiently familiar to require no elucidation. One question concerning enclosures may, however, be raised: When a letter is an enclosure the calendar so records it, but it does not show what enclosures

any given letter contained. This information is often of importance and can be obtained only with difficulty, if at all, after the letter and its enclosures have been separated, inasmuch as the writers often give but uncertain clues to the enclosures. The location of printed texts is confined to Ford's and Sparks's editions of Washington's *Writings* and Sparks's *Letters to Washington*.

The index, which occupies the whole of volume IV. (pp. 2461-2865), is in large measure analytical, but it must be understood that any such compressed analysis is necessarily imperfect. It is helpful but not absolute. One feature of the index volume calls for especial commendation. A schedule of pages grouped in periods of six months, which is repeated at the foot of each two opposite pages of the index, enables the searcher to determine at a glance the approximate chronological place of any given reference.

Deficiencies in the execution of such a calendar as this can be discovered only after putting it to prolonged and manifold uses, but it may safely be presumed that these volumes will be found to have been done with the same accuracy and thoroughness that characterized Mr. Fitzpatrick's first calendar of the series. A small list of errata has been recorded in the last volume, but one typographical error which was overlooked may be a little puzzling if not confusing until the error shall be discovered. In the first paragraph on page v ("Sources and References") "Designation A" should be "Designation B".

*Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association for the Year 1913-1914.* Vol. VII. Edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh. (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the Torch Press, 1914, pp. 398.) The volume contains the proceedings of the association at the mid-year meeting held at Columbia, South Carolina, December 31, 1913, and at the seventh annual meeting held at Grand Forks, North Dakota, May 26-28, 1914, and also the papers read at the annual meeting. Those read at Columbia have been printed elsewhere. Of the twenty-seven papers printed in this volume only a few can be considered in this brief notice.

Professor James A. James, in a study of "Some Phases of the History of the Northwest, 1783-1786", presents effectively some of the salient features of western history during the three years following the establishment of peace, particularly the negotiations with the Indians, by which title to the West should be quieted, including a discussion of the British policy and attitude in regard to the Northwest, both before and after the peace.

In a paper upon a related theme, "American Opinions regarding the West, 1778-1783", Professor Paul C. Phillips discusses in an interesting manner personal and sectional attitudes toward the West, particularly as set forth in the reports of the French ministers to Vergennes. To be really adequate, of course, such a discussion should take account more largely of firsthand expressions, many of which are available. It

should be remarked that there was no delegate in Congress from Virginia named "Matthews". John Mathews of South Carolina is probably meant.

In a paper entitled "Stephen A. Douglas and the Split in the Democratic Party" Professor O. M. Dickerson offers a forceful argument in opposition to the somewhat stereotyped opinion that Lincoln by his adroit questions at Freeport forced Douglas into admissions that culminated in the split in the Democratic party.

Passing mention should be made of Mr. Logan Esarey's account of the organization of the Jacksonian party in Indiana, a valuable chapter in the history of Jacksonian politics; of Mr. Doane Robinson's account of the recent finding of a Verendrye plate at Fort Pierre, South Dakota, and discussion of the Verendrye explorations; of Mr. Warren Upham's paper on the explorations and surveys of the Minnesota and Red Rivers; and of Mr. Chester Martin's story of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly of the fur-trade at the Red River settlement, 1821-1850. Of especial interest is Professor Clarence W. Alvord's "Critical Analysis of the Work of Reuben Gold Thwaites".

*Life in America One Hundred Years Ago.* By Gaillard Hunt, Litt.D., LL.D. (New York and London, Harper and Brothers, 1914, pp. xi, 398.) The completion of one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain quite naturally awakened interest in the conditions of life existing in America at the time of the treaty of Ghent. It is this event which accounts for the appearance of Dr. Hunt's sketch. The principal value of the volume is that its atmosphere is that of 1815, about which date it centres its diversified information. Its material is of the type made perfectly familiar for the colonial period by Mrs. Earle and many other writers, so that neither the plan of the study nor its resultant description of men, manners, or modes lays any claim to originality. In many ways the attractive volume of nearly three hundred pages is like a scrap-book. For it is filled with memoranda of much significance covering a wide variation in subjects. The arrangement of the material is more or less arbitrary.

Peace brought with it a new epoch with new men in charge of affairs and with a spirit of intense Americanism everywhere dominant. While Dr. Hunt notes the absence of national land-hunger in 1815 and indicates the presence of a quite sharply defined sectional feeling, he senses the accepted belief of the people occupying the eighteen states and four territories that the United States is bound to be a great nation.

In this new epoch the individual American had his life confined in rather narrow bounds. He travelled little, largely because there were no facilities or inducements for travel. He wrote few letters because of limited acquaintance and the expense of carriage of letters. If he had any education he acquired it in the institutions near his own home. Every feature of his life was such as might be expected under such nar-

rowing influences. These influences had their natural effect on his dress, his occupations, his reading, his religious views, and the breadth of his outlook upon the larger problems of human society.

Dr. Hunt has used to good advantage his gleanings during his long study of the political life of this period and so enriches his volume with many detailed descriptions of American characteristics so far as travel, education, costume, play, humor, superstition, philanthropy, and religion are concerned.

Apart from the notable simplicity of the life of the time the most marked characteristic of the people appears to be the intensity of their patriotic devotion to country. The faith in the future of the nation was attended by an attachment to the soil and by a fondness for the word American which is noted in almost every walk of life where there is any occasion for utilizing the word.

Dr. Hunt gives a valuable bibliographical section, in which suggestions for added material are grouped under the separate headings which he has followed in his narrative. The volume is a sprightly and readable one, admirably adapted to its special centennial purpose, and certain to make strong appeal to all interested in the development of a people's social life.

*The Scandinavian Element in the United States.* By Kendric Charles Babcock, Ph.D., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Illinois. [University of Illinois Bulletin, vol. XII., no. 7.] (Urbana, University of Illinois, 1914, pp. 223.) The effect of immigration upon American character and institutions is to-day attracting, and properly attracting, an ever-increasing attention. The philosopher with his stars and the sociologist with his compass have of late been forecasting confident but divergent futures. To the pedestrian mind it is a relief to find that the historian is not so dilatory as he sometimes is in his less ambitious task of laying firm, by laborious engineering, the road from the past to the present. Experience seems to show that the first preliminary must be the careful and detailed study of the several racial elements, and Dean Babcock contributes a substantial block to this course of the construction.

While not as comprehensive a work as the study of the *German Element* by Dr. A. B. Faust, his monograph is somewhat sounder in quality. In fact, for the subjects and period that it covers, it is a model of historical workmanship. The text is clear and brief, but gives evidence of a wide knowledge of detail and a deep understanding of relationship. The critical essay on materials (pp. 183-204) is not needed to give authority to the text, but will serve as the recognized starting point of all further studies in the field. Two things seem to be so well done as not to require reworking. The history of the process by which the emigration movement extended through the Scandinavian countries (pp. 21-65), while it may be expanded, and has indeed been given in more de-



tail, can scarcely be improved. The study of the development of the self-governing instinct under the conditions of frontier life (pp. 140-156) deserves to become a classic. The tendencies of the Scandinavians to migrate in families, to settle in groups, and to vote the Republican ticket, are made plain. The relative weight of party and race in politics, the desire for political distinction and its attainment, and the economic conditions under which the immigrants established themselves, all receive due attention. The reviewer, however, believes that the author somewhat underrates (p. 181) the feeling between Swede and Norwegian caused by the separation of the kingdoms in 1906.

On the other hand, the treatment of the European background is scant, and the study of the social characteristics and tendencies of the Scandinavians is too dependent upon statistics. This is particularly true of the chapter on religion (pp. 106-129), where an admirable opportunity of revealing the quality of the Scandinavian mind is lost. The same indisposition to depart from concrete facts probably explains the writing of a book on the Scandinavian element in the United States without mention of Ibsen. Or if the influence of Ibsen is too intangible, the same certainly cannot be said of Swedenborg, whose philosophy connects so concretely with American thought. Of course, the purpose of Professor Babcock is to treat of Scandinavians materially present in the United States, but, to the non-Scandinavian American, the mind of that nation is most familiar by its manifestations in the national literature, and the historian of migration should certainly discuss the relation of the emigrants to such familiar ideals and points of view.

CARL RUSSELL FISH.

*Applied History*. Edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh. Volume II. [Iowa Applied History Series.] (Iowa City, the State Historical Society of Iowa, 1914, pp. xx, 689.) "Applied History" is the Iowa designation of what Professor Robinson calls the "New History". For an historical society to decide that it will not be a mausoleum of books, that it will be forward-looking, is a truly remarkable fact and a hopeful one. The Iowa Historical Society made this decision when it planned its work so that its historical research will function in the social legislative programme of the state that supports it. This action might very well and profitably be imitated by university departments of history. For the plan Professor Shambaugh deserves the congratulations of all persons interested in the improvement of social legislation and public administration.

Professor Shambaugh conceives three steps necessary to scientific law-making—for it is this, in his mind, which is the justification of the series. These are: (1) the collection and indexing of data, *i. e.*, legislative reference work; (2) careful sifting of materials, a critical analysis of data, a scientific interpretation of facts, *i. e.*, scientific research; and (3) the expert drafting of bills. The *Applied History* series supplies the middle term of this trio. In the introduction to the first volume Pro-

fessor Shambaugh has defined its *point of view*. He says that the law of the continuity of history "affords substantial assurance that Applied History is not a dream but a sound and intelligent method of interrogating the past in the light of the conditions of the present and the obvious needs of the immediate future to the end that a rational program of progress may be outlined and followed in legislation and administration". *Its field* is the political, economic, and social history of Iowa. *Its method* may be defined briefly as the method of scientific historical research. So much is admirable.

The book is made up of a series of articles by different persons, dealing successively with the following subjects: reorganization of state government, home rule, direct legislation, equal suffrage, selection of public officials, removal of public officials, the merit system, social legislation, child labor and poor relief legislation. In every case the scope of the study is limited in its title to "in Iowa", though of course reference is frequently made to other places.

From the viewpoint of the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW the first comment to make is that the essays of the volume are not in their primary intention historical. Brief superficial historical reviews of the subjects treated are given in practically all the papers. But the promise of the definition of "applied history" is not fulfilled in any of them. We expected a kind of natural history of the movements listed: of how in the light of their experience, or in spite of it, the people of Iowa progressed, or evolved their political, economic, social present status; and how, profiting vicariously from the experience of others, a new social programme was being evolved in the light of the history of local institutions. Such a promise is not fulfilled.

The essays are not contributions to knowledge from a scholarly viewpoint. Most of the references in all but one or two of the essays are to secondary authorities. Most of the authors in their prefaces say that their effort is to define the problems they are treating. The papers are admittedly not "exhaustive" treatment but give simply a "general view". As such they are very useful and helpful documents.

In type, paper, binding—in every mechanical detail the volume is excellent.

EDWARD A. FITZPATRICK.

*History of Education in Iowa.* By Clarence Ray Aurner. In two volumes. (Iowa City, the State Historical Society of Iowa, 1914, pp. xiv, 436, ix, 469.) These two handsome volumes, which really deal only with elementary education in Iowa, constitute the first third of an ambitious work to be devoted to the history of education in that commonwealth. The five parts of the first volume are given up to: general historical introduction, the public school funds, school districts, teachers in the schools, and text-books in the schools; the second volume treats in well-proportioned chapters of school supervision, state boards, teachers' institutes, teachers' associations, industrial training, parochial schools, etc.

The notes and references are massed at the end of each volume, and attest the author's thorough-going and minute knowledge of state and local legislation from the territorial period to the present; of reports of officials, commissions, and associations; and of the ups and downs of public sentiment from the days of the "School Killers" who opposed taxation for free schools, to the era of free text-books and evening schools for adults. The important part played by the State Teachers' Association, during its sixty years of activity, is well brought out in part IV. of the second volume.

So rigidly has the author held to his purpose to deal here only with the lower reaches of education that he seems at times to be oblivious of the interplay of such forces as came from racial or social antecedents of Iowa's population, economic conditions, early colleges and the state university, and religious sentiment. Neither the historical nor the geological writer can afford to study in its isolation the stratum upon which he is working; a General Historical Introduction (part I.) to a history of education of a state ought not to deal with common schools alone.

The careful analysis of state laws and the summarizing of state educational reports are among the best features of these volumes; they reveal the methods of an experienced and appreciative student. The massing of details occasionally lacks discrimination and emphasis and results in padded paragraphs and pages. Not even infinitesimal historical interest attaches to the fact that in the Burlington schools in 1853 "playing in the school building or rude and noisy play upon the grounds was expressly forbidden" (I. 25); nor is it necessary to give a half-page of text, with exact statistics of twenty-two years, to show that the number of women holding the office of county superintendent rose from one in 1870 to fifty-nine in 1913 (II. 89).

The usefulness of these two volumes, taken as a whole, and telling as they do the story of the normal development of the elementary schools of what might be called a typical state of the Middle West, prompts the hope that they may be followed by others at an early day. At least one state will then have a survey of the past and a full cross-section view of the present of its educational system and administration prepared and set forth in a clear and straightforward style by a single investigator.

K. C. BABCOCK.

*The Fall of Canada: a Chapter in the History of the Seven Years' War.* By George M. Wrong, Professor of History, University of Toronto. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1914, pp. 272.) This volume deals with what may well be termed the critical year of Canadian history—the twelve months intervening between Montcalm's defeat on the Plains of Abraham in September, 1759, and the surrender of Montreal in September, 1760. It has been too often taken for granted that the Battle of the Plains settled things so far as French dominion in Canada was concerned. Professor Wrong has now shown conclusively how far the facts are from giving ground for any such notion. The hold which the

English maintained upon Quebec during the entire winter of 1759-1760 was most precarious. A little more vigor on the part of Lévis after the encounter at Ste. Foy would have demolished the entire results of Wolfe's patience and strategy. But Murray managed, in spite of great difficulties, to hold his grip until the English command of the seas turned the balance decisively in his favor.

Through most of the nineteenth century students of history were left to believe that a brilliant coup of the imagination was the chief factor in winning Canada for Great Britain. Parkman's great writings only strengthened this impression. But Dr. Doughty and Lieut.-Col. Wood have more recently demonstrated that without Vaudreuil's meddlesome incompetence the strategy of Wolfe's landing would never have had a gambler's chance of success. And now Professor Wrong brings proof that even with Quebec in British hands the conquest was not half assured. The army which Montcalm commanded on the Plains managed to get away from Wolfe's regiments and was promptly joined by nearly three thousand men under Bougainville. The French, in the winter of 1759-1760, had ten thousand men with whom to attack the city on its undefended side. General Murray, within the walls, had only half that number fit for duty. No wonder that he tried to draw the French into making a truce for the winter.

The author tells his story well. This does not imply, however, that the book is superficial. On the contrary, it goes more thoroughly into the events of its brief period than any previous volume has gone. Details drawn from a great variety of sources are woven together into an interesting narrative, with no attempt to plead the cause of any personage or theory.

The only feature of the volume meriting a word of serious criticism is the map which comes at the end. Surely Professor Wrong is not responsible for the weird cartography which places Lake Nipissing due north of Lake Superior, sets Lexington on the Merrimac, and locates the land of the Senecas down in Pennsylvania! The publishers must have included it as an afterthought.

WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO.